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TWO CENTS.

## THE FIRST SKIRMISH

The Great Silver Campaign Will Open in Georgia.

THE BLACK AND WATSON CONTEST

Uncertain Whether Black Will Fight on Democratic Lines.

BOTH FOR FREE SILVER

The first skirmish of the great silver campaign will take place in Georgia, and probably during the summer. The date has not been fixed. Capt. Black, who was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the tenth district in that state over Tom Watson, the populist, will resign his seat because of serious charges affecting the integrity of the returns, and a new election will be ordered. Black and Watson will both run again, the former as a democrat and the latter as a populist. A spirited canvass is expected, and especially in view of the efforts to persuade southern democrats to form new alignments on the financial question.

So far as the silver cause in its old phase is concerned, the tenth district, it is stated, would afford no fit battleground. Free coinage has been advocated there by both coinage has been advocated there by both democrats and populists alike. In the congressional campaign of last year Black and Watson stood on free coinage platforms, and in their speeches championed the white metal enthusiastically. The prediction is that both will stand on free coinage platforms again, and that their second canvass, in its bearing on silver, will bring out expressions of equal fervor from them in advocacy of free coinage. The sentiment of the district as to silver, therefore, is practically all one way. The republicans are not taken into account, being hopelessly in the minority.

Capt. Black's Position.

But what ground will Captain Black take as to the new party? Will he run as a democrat, urging that the fight for silver be made within the ranks of the old organization? Or as a democrat of what is called the progressive school, advocating called the progressive school, advocating the proposed union of the south and west under a new banner? There seems to be every reason to believe that he will be formally interrogated on this point and put on record. The new party has its friends in Georgia. In fact, one of the signers of its manifesto is a Georgian of recent democratic affiliations. The leading democratic newspaper in the state is in the front rank of the silver army, and so very prominent, indeed, that the name of the state is a proper than P. Howell is mentioned in the front rank of the silver army, and so very prominent, indeed, that the name of Editor Evan P. Howell is mentioned in connection with that of Senator Teller in the speculation about a presidential ticket for the bimetallic party. Teller in the west and Howell in the south, the one at the head and the other at the foot of the national ticket, would, it is claimed, polithe full strength of both sections on the new issue. Mr. Howell has not, as yet, subscribed to the new movement, but his opposition to the eastern leadership of the democracy is so pronounced the biopposition to the eastern leadership of the democracy is so pronounced the bimetallic leaders entertain lively hopes of his early conversion to their cause. Should this take place the effect would be notable throughout the state, and if before the time for holding the special congressional election in the tenth district the returns would be studied with the greatest care, and might afford a basis for calculation about the attitude of the whole south next year.

Watson a Thorough Populist.

Watson and his friends are expected to occupy their old position, changed, if at all, only to take advantage of any new divisions in the ranks of the opposition. Watson does not confine his agitation to the silver question. He is a populist through and through, contending for all of the propositions laid down in the Ocala platform, and insisting that both of the platform, and insisting that both of the old parties have outlived their usefulness. He is, of course, especially bitter against the democracy, because he was once a member of that party. His feelings toward it partake of the nature of a family feud, and they have recently been intensified by the action of the administration in issuing bonds and establishing avowed and intibonds and establishing avowed and inti mate connections with the Rothschilds. He will dwell upon this in his speeches, and offer it as good reason why the people should rebuke the democracy at the poils. The fact that the lines have not as yet been formed in the district for this battle leads the politicians to besitate about forces. leads the politicians to hesitate about forecasting the result. Capt. Black will labor order some disadvantages aside from the new phace of the silver question. He has offended some of his old friends and former campaign managers by yielding to the criticism about the November election. Thay consider, it is said, that by throwing the compression has about the contraction of the cont up the commission he obtained at that time and sking for a new election he has time and isking for a new election he has gone back on them and their services, and appeared to indorse the populistic charge that his majority then was obtained by fraud. They will, therefore, give way to new men, who will conduct the coming convenient for his trade of the conduct of the coming convenient for his trade of the conduct campaigr, for him under his own direction Capt. Biack, it is reported, rejects this view of his resignation. He regards the district as reliably democratic upon a fair and open presentation of all questions at issue between the democratic and populist parties, and he thinks this can be made to appropriate the polis in a way that will leave appear at the polls in a way that will leave ground for grave charges of any kind. no ground for grave charges over 4,000. His majority in November was over 4,000. Bimetallic Leaders Not Yet Decided.

The bimetallic leaders have not decided how actively, if at all, they will participate in this fight. The question will rest for the present with the local leaders of the new party in Georgia. Capt. Black will undoubtedly be called upon to define his attitude toward the new party, and further action will depend upon his reply. If he indorses the movement, or even speaks kindly of it, the bimetallic leaders will consider that they have scored. If he declares against it he may be openly opsome way. But whatever is don by the new party will be cautiously done. Too much, it is seen, cannot be risked on a mere sermish, gratifying and encouraging as the party will feel if the skirmish goes in its favor. Meanwhile Gov. Atkinson w.'ll be called upon to say when the special election shall be held.

### Accested for Rifling the Malls.

The Post Office Department was today informed of the arrest of Clerk M. O. Sullivan of the West Philadelphia station, Philadelphia post office, on the charge of stealing and rifling ordinary mail matter. The ar-rest was made by Inspector Holden. Sulli-van was appointed substitute clerk Decem-ber 11, 1803, and clerk July 15, 1804.

### Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The total number of feurth-class postmasters appointed today was seventeen. Of this number fourteen were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation and the remainder by removals.

Martha F. Hubbard was appointed at Forksvills, Va., vice Laura Hite, resigned.

### To Redeem Chilean Paper.

The bureau of American republics is informed that the bill for the redemption of the Chilean paper currency on basis of 18d. per dollar has become a law. A commission to revise the customs duties on the basis of the new currency has been named. THE REPUBLICAN POSITION

Senator Platt Speaks of the Policy Pursuel in the Senate.

He Thinks That Too Much Will Be Expected of the Next Congress-Bimetallism the Solution.

Senator Platt of Connecticut is one of the Senators who still remain in the city. He is kept here by the necessity of straightening out some of his affairs, which he was compelled, in a measure, to neglect on account of the pressure of public business, which occupied so much of his time during the last session. This was because he was one of the republicans upon whom devolved the responsibility of preventing general legislation in accordance with the decision reached by the republican Senators at an early day in the session. This task fell largely to Messrs. Platt, Aldrich and Chandler, and how they succeeded has been indicated from day to day in the reports of the proceedings. While he did not address the Senate quite so frequently as either of the trio of coplayed a very prominent part in the proceedings on the floor, while his ripe experience and mature judgment proved him invaluable in counsel.

Being asked for the reasons of the republicans for pursuing this policy, Mr. Platt said:
"Disclaiming any right to speak for the

"Disclaiming any right to speak for the republican party, many republicans felt that no good could come from any legislarepublican party, many republicans tert that, no good could come from any legislation which the democrats might attempt with reference to public matters. To consent to any tariff legislation was to further imperil the industries of the country, and other measures which they were determined to pass were very objectionable from the standpoint of the public interest. The republicans, therefore, determined that as, in their judgment, there would be no wise legislation there should be as little legislation as possible on important subjects. Those who did not believe in the free coinage of silver were ready at all times to aid in the passage of any safe and wise financial measure which might be brought forward by the majority, but aside from this their policy has been that of prevention of bad legislation, and I think it has been pretty successfully accomplished."

#### The Democratic Majority. "But it is urged that you proposed noth-

ng." was suggested. "It was not," he replied, "a time when anything was to be gained by proposing legislation, for, with a democratic majority in Congress and a democratic President, nothing that the republicans might propose would be adopted. So the session has been necessarily devoted to routine and local business and to the passage of the appropriation bills."

appropriation bills."
Asked as to how the work was accomplished of getting all the appropriation bills through and of preventing other general legislation, he said:
"Sometimes we have, in the estimation of the public, skated on thin ice, as it were, making it doubtful whether the appropriation bills could all be passed and an extra session avoided. The public can scarcely understand how difficult it was to accomplish the work. It is, perhaps, not too plish the work. It is, perhaps, not too much to say, however, that although the republicans were in a decided minority in the Senate, they were, during the whole session, in practical control of the order and conduct of business." He declined, however, to particularize on

this point.

The Senator thinks the public is liable The Senator thinks the public is llable to expect too much from the republicans in the next Congress. "The next House will be republican," he said, "but we shall not have a republican majority in the Senate, and there will be a democratic President. Much will doubtless be expected in the way of proposing legislation to relieve the distressed condition of the country—I fear distressed condition of the country—I fear too much. We shall be almost as powerless for the promotion of action in the next Congress as we have been in the past. The opportunity for democratic mischief has passed, but that is all. Very little can be accomplished until after 1896, when we have the remultiplears will be in previously. hope the republicans will be in power in all branches of the government. The pub-lic must not expect the republicans to ac-complish impossibilities in the next Con-

### Hope for Bimetallism.

"If the measures the consideration of which has been blocked should be brought forward in the next Congress they will doubtless come in a shape less calculated to do mischief. The financial situation may improve. We hope for bimetallism, and we also hope for improved business conditions. If we should succeed in securing bimetallism that would settle the trouble, and improved conditions of busi-ness would do much to diminish the fric-tion which now prevails with reference to

tion which now prevails with reference to the silver question. So, we are living in hopes of better times and of republican harmony on the silver question."

Owing to the fact that the republicans will be in the minority in the Senate, he thinks it extremely doubtful whether it will be possible to do anything with the tariff or the income tax tariff or the income tax.

### MEASURES THAT FAILED. Important Bills That Did Not Pass the Senate.

When Congress adjourned quite a number of important bills remained upon the calendar unacted upon. Among them were the following:

To provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks, allowing banks to issue notes to the full amount of bonds deposited. This was reported from the finance committee August 15, 1803, was discussed and laid aside when the silver repeal bill was taken up.

There were also the free sugar bill. amended by the Senate committee to impose a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugars; also the bill removing the one-

all sugars; also the bill temoving the one-tenth discriminating duty on sugars imported from bounty-paying countries, and the free coal, barbed wire and iron ore bills.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the foreign service by providing civil service examinations; the Jones bill, for unlimited silver coinage; a bill to settle the claims of the United States against the state of Arkansas; a bill to authorize the retirement of Associate Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court.

Besides these there are a number of public land bills, and bills to confirm agree-

ments with Indians, as well as several bills to amend iaws relating to United States courts, which failed to pass the

### Mr. Thurber's Return.

Private Secretary Thurber returned to Washington this morning from New York, where he went to meet his brother. Rev E. G. Thurber of Pennsylvania, who returned on the steamer Havre from a conti-rental tour. Mr. Thurber says he has not heard a word from the President since his departure from Washington, Tuesday morning last.

### On the Sick List.

Admiral Ramsay, chief of the naval bureau of navigation, is still confined to his house with the grip, and Commander Cook is administering the affairs of his office. Capt. Sampson, chief of the naval bureau of ordnance, is on the sick list. He was taken ill yesterday with a severe cold, re-embling the grip.

Senator Morgan Says It is Preposterous.

TAKING ISSUE WITH MR. GRESHAM

How It Appears to a Member of the Bering Sea Tribunal.

NO EXAMINATION MADE

It is believed in official quarters that there is likely to be serious contention between this country and England over the payment of England's claim for \$425,000 damages growing out of the seizure by the United States of certain ships in Bering

Secretary Gresham has favored payment of the claim and urged Congress to appropriate for it in the closing hours of the last session, but Congress refused to do so on account of a wide difference of opinion as to the justice of the claim. Among those who opposed payment is Senator Morgan, who was a member of the Bering sea arbitration tribunal.

Senator Morgan takes a positive stand in radical opposition to Secretary Gresham upon the validity of the claim, and declares that there is no justification for its payment. Senator Morgan's acquaintance with the subject arising from his service on the tribunal is considered to lend great weight to his position, and accentuates the

weight to his position, and accentuates the gravity of the issue raised between him and Secretary Gresham.

Senator Morgan attempted to call the attention of the Senate to the matter in the last hours of the session, but was deterred by pressure of other business in the Senate. When asked today by a Star reporter to explain the circumstances of the claim er to explain the circumstances of the claim he was reluctant to do so, stating that he preferred to wait until the Senate meets, but finally consented to make a brief state-

#### Great Britain's Claim. "It is preposterous to assert or admit

that we owe Great Britain \$425,000 in the matter of these Bering sea claims," said Senator Morgan to the reporter. "Basing the claims upon Great Britain's own assertions and contentions, made in the Geneva award, and in this case, we would orly owe her \$96,000. The action of the State Department in attempting to settle the whole matter by the payment of this lump sum, submitted without detail, and which includes very exorbitant detail, is which includes very exoroitalt detail, is but an effort to dispense with the further negotiations required by the treaty of 29th February, 1892. The Bering sea tribunal had no jurisdiction to decide upon the lia-bility of the United States for these claims. "The most charitable construction of this recommendation of the State Department to part the glaling official is that it arises "The most charitable construction of this recommendation of the State Department to pay the claims offhand is that it arises from a misapprehension of the facts in the case or an indisposition to discuss them. The claims for damages put forward by the British government grew out of the seizure of certain vessels before the Bering sea tribunal was organized. That tribunal subsequently sitting as a judicial body in effect held that those vessels or any vessels never at any time possessed the right to commit the acts for which they were seized, within 60 miles of the seal islands, or during the close time prescribed by the award.

"The Bering sea tribunal did not attempt to pass upon questions of the llability of either government in the settlement of any claims between them, but left that matter where the treaty left it, subject to future negotiations.

"There is no reason why such negotiations should not be undertaken instead of accepting Great Britain's claims without examination into the facts and principles on which they are based. When the negotia-

amination into the facts and principles on which they are based. When the negotia-tions should be undertaken we could then present to the English agents as a compresent to the English agents as a complete answer to the claim for damages the adjudication of the tribunal denying the right of the claimants to engage in the acts which subjected them to seizure. Such a course should be pursued and the British agents called upon to answer the proposition which would thus be put before them.

### The Situation.

"The situation is clear to any one who is aware of the findings of the Bering sea tribunal, and it is to be lamented that this government should have overlooked a complete answer to Great Britain's claim. The position of the tribunal in this matter was equivalent to that of a judge, who, in deciding that the title to certain property is valid at the present time, should hold that it had always been valid and is the same today as it was ten years ago, when a trespass was committed upon the property it conveyed. The tribunal, in holding that the territory was inviolable which some of the vessels entered, removed all basis for claim for recourse of these vessels for damages for their acts, which were with-out moral or legal support when they were

"It has been claimed that the slaughter of seals in the past two years has been due to the faulty regulations of the Bering sea tribunal. That is not true. The fault sea tribunal. That is not true. The fault lies in the defective special regulations which were made after the adjournment of the tribunal, to carry the 'concurrent regulations' into effect. The Bering rea tribunal was not a legislative body in the municipal sense; it could not formulate municipal or police regulations for the remunicipal or police regulations for the respective countries. It could only ordain the concurrent regulations, which should be enforced by special laws or regulations of the respective countries.

"The regulations for the conduct of the Bering sea fisheries were framed at the Treasury Department in conjunction with British agents. The members of the tri-

British agents. The members of the tribritish agents. The members of the tri-bunal were not consulted, so far as I know, and no man with a knowledge of the situation at the seal fisheries was called upon to give the benefit of his ad-vice. The result was that this country agreed to regulations which left ample op-portunity for the commission of the verportunity for the commission of the very acts which it had been the aim of the tri-

bunal to prohibit.
"This is certainly true as to the facilities given to poschers to outfit for long voyages, which it was intended to interrupt; and for taking firearms into the North Pacific after the 1st of May, and into Bering sea, and for dispensing with the produc-tion of 'logs' showing the locality at which each seal was taken and the sex of th each seal was taken and the sex of the animal. These guards against the violation of the award were made useless by the special regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for carrying the 'concurrent regulations' into effect. You could not afford the space, nor have I the time now to treat these subjects fully. I regret that it should seem to be necessary for many contractions of the search of the space of the second of the space. that it should seem to be necessary for me to say anything about it."

#### Letter Carriers Suspended. BOSTON, Mass., March 8.-Twelve letter

carriers connected with the South Boston. Roxbury and South End stations have been suspended by orders received by Postmaster Coveney from Washington as the result of charges preferred by an inspector who was sent to Boston from Washington some time ago to investigate matters. These charges, it is said, include those of frequenting saloons while in uniform and of loitering while on duty.

NEW YORK, March 8.-The steamer

How He Compares the Appropriations of the Past Three Congresses.

Reductions Which He Claims Were Made by the Fifty-Third Congress in the Various Bills.

Chairman Sayers of the House committee on appropriations has madea statement of the appropriations of the Fiftythird Congress. He presents with his statement tables showing appropriations of the past three Congresses, as follows: Fifty-first, \$1,035,680,109; Fifty-second, \$1,-027,104,527; Fifty-third, \$990,338,691. Sayers says:

"The appropriations made by the Fifty-

third Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$36,-

765,856 under the appropriations made by the Fifty-second Congress and \$45,341,418 under those made by the Fifty-first Congress. The bills as they became laws appropriated \$16,434,480 less than the estimates, \$5,030,909 more than as they passed the House and \$6,121,955 less than the laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895."

Mr. Sayers, making a comparison with last year, shows that there is a net increase of \$5,877,320. The principal increases are: Navy, \$4,388,950; post office, \$2,309,398; sundry civil bill, \$12,884,584; on account of permanent appropriations, \$11, the Fifty-second Congress and \$45,341,418 account of permanent appropriations, \$11,999,276. The principal decreases are: Indian bill, \$1,685,617; pensions, \$10,200,000; rivers and harbors (no bill having passed this session), \$11,643,188; deficiencies, \$2,-072,071.

What Mr. Sayers Says. Mr. Sayers, discussing the appropriations,

"Notwithstanding the considerable reduc tions made in the total appropriations at the last session under those of both the the last session under those of both the preceding Congresses, it will be noticed that the appropriations for deficiencies at this session are less than they were at the last session, and even less than the average for the two sessions of the Fifty-first Congress—a result which is to the credit of the present economical administration of the government. Wasteful and extravagunt methods in administration have heretofore made large deficiencies in annual appropriations to be supplied by Congress at each session.

"The sum charged under permanent ap-propriations, \$113,973,956, includes \$31,771,-796 to pay interest on the public debt, in-cluding Pacific railroad indebtedness, and

cluding Pacific railroad indebtedness, and \$19,250,000 to meet the requirements of the sinking fund.

"To meet requirements of contracts authorized by laws passed during the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, appropriations were made by this Congress as follows: For fortifications, \$1,056,000; for increase of the navy, \$22,747,896; for rivers and harbors, \$19,837,115; total, \$43,641,611.

"The present Congress has authorized no contracts for river and harbor works, though it has had to provide nearly \$20,000,000 to meet contracts authorized by the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses.

The New Navy.

The New Navy.

"Toward the new navy this Congress has appropriated nearly \$23,000,000, while the new ships it has authorized to be constructed in the future will not cost within \$5,000,-

"The new public buildings authorized, including one in Chicago to cost \$4,000,000, will not all exceed in cost \$5,600,000 beyond will not all exceed in cost \$5,500,000 beyond the sums appropriated therefor, while the Fifty-first Congress left to its successors mere than \$8,000,000 to be appropriated for public buildings which it authorized. "Excpt an increase of 1,000 enlisted men in the navy, rendered necessary in order to put into commission the war ships authorized by laws enected during previous Control of the commission of the

ized by laws enacted during previous Conquite three-quarters of million of dollars.

### His Conclusions.

"Considering the growth of the country in millions of population since the close of the Fifty-first Congress four years ago and the enormous obligations entailed by the legislation of that body, I confidently assume that the reductions of expenditures, amounting to more than \$15,000,000, made

amounting to more than \$45,000,000, made by this Congress under those authorized by the Fifty-first Congress, will meet the expectations of the people and will elicit their cordial approval.

"To have checked the blennial billion-dollar pace set by the Fifty-first Congress is an achievement in itself. To have done not only that, but to have reduced the appropriations of the Congress below the propriations of the Congress below the billion mark is a triumph vast in its pro-portions and significant of a return to economical and honest government."

## THE ZUFALL MURDER CASE.

All the Witnesses but One Have Been Heard.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 8.-All the witnesses except one were heard today in the Zufall murder case, and although the testimony on some points looks quite dark against Gordon and Yaste, the prisoners, there has not been anything proven against them. The state's attorney has agreed to release the prisoners this evening on their own recognizance until such a time as the one witness who is yet to testify can be

one witness who is yet to testify can be brought into court.

This witness, one "Gus" Boggs of Oldtown, Md., it is said, can tell the entire story of the death of Zufall and Col. Pearre. Counsel for the men charged with the killing demands that he be brought in as soon as possible, when the final discharge of the prisoners will be asked for.

### EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

#### The Appearance of a New Island is Expected. SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.-An earth-

quake at sea is reported by incoming ves-sels and hydrographic officers believe it was a gigantic oceanic eruption. The earthquake, which occurred early in the morning of March 2, was preceded by a calm sea. The first warning of the earthquake came in the form of a deafening roar, which seemed to rise out of the sea. In an instant the ocean was lashed into a mass of foam, rising in places in great geyser-like columns. Vessels stopped with a like columns. Vessels stopped wi crash as if they had struck on a rock. News of the advent of a new islamidocean or the disappearance of expected at the hydrographic office.

### TO SUCCEED MR, PEFFER. speaker Lobdell of Kansas Said to Be Trimming Sails.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.-A special to the Times from Topeka, Kan., says: Charles E. Lobdell, speaker of the house of representatives, is trimming his sails for the senatorial contest of 1807, when the successor to Mr. Peffer will be chosen. A well-known republican politician is author-ity for the statement that a movement is on foot throughout the western part of Kansas to capture the next United States Senate vacancy, and that Lobdell is the favorite.

### Prize Cats Will Be Shown. NEW YORK, March 8.-The national car show will hold its first annual exhibition

in the Madison Square Garden the first NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamer Havel was floated at 2 o'clock this morning and is now anchored in Gedney channel. Week in May next. This will be the first show of the kind ever held in this city. About \$1,000 will be offered in prizes.

## ENGLAND'S CLAIM MR. SAYERS' STATEMENT A TARIFF WAR ON THE NAVAL MILITIA

The Prohibition o I meri I Meats but the Beg ning.

WHY SECRETARY GRESHAM HESITATES

The Flag Law Mandatory on the Secretary of the Treasury.

NO DISEASED MEATS CHIPPED

The State Department is said to be still hesitating about adopting a vigorous policy in dealing with the foreign governments which are discriminating against American products. It is well understood by the President and Secretary of State and all of the cabinet officers interested in the question, that the health plea made against our products which are excluded by Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark is merely a diplomatic excuse, and the prohibitions are believed to be but the beginning of a tariff war against the United States. What is known as the discriminating flag law, which requires that an additional duty of 10 per cent shall be collected on all goods coming to American ports in a vessel bearing the flag of a nation which discriminates against any of our products, is automatic in its operation, and requires only that the Secretary of the Treasury should be informed that the discrimination exists.

### The Flag Law Mandatory.

There is no proclamation on the part of the President necessary, as in the case of the retaliation act, but when the Secretary of the Treasury has official knowledge of of the Treasury has official knowledge of discrimination by any country the law is mandatory that he shall at once collect the 10 per cent additional duty on goods imported under the flag of that country. This law, it is held, should in its intent be operative at this time against all five of these countries, but the Secretary of State hesitates to officially notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the discrimination. It is said that he has trouble in satisfying himpost that he can dealure the discrimination. said that he has trouble in satisfying him-self that he can declare the discrimination self that he can declare the discrimination while the countries making it claim that it is merely as a health regulation that our meats and live stock are excluded. This same plea was made by Germany against the American hog during Mr. Blaine's time until some commercial concession was made by this country in return for the admission of the hogs. Immediately the consideration of the health of his majesty's subjects was then dismissed.

No Deceased Meats Shipped.

The Secretary of Agriculture has informed the President and the Secretary of State that no diseased meats or live stock are shipped abroad from this country; that the inspection here is more thorough and complete than any foreign government has the facilities for, and that the meat which Germany, France, Beigium and Denmark pronounce infected is declared by our inspectors at the inland point of shipment, the port of embarkation and the foreign port of entry to be perfectly free from disease. If this be true it is held that the discrimination against this country is unqualified and that the Secretary of the Treasury should have no option in the matter, but should immediately enforce the flag law.

The question which seems to be bothering Mr. Gresham is whether he shall take the testimony of our own inspectors or the dec-State that no diseased meats or live stock

testimony of our own inspectors or the dec-laration of the foreigners who are seeking an excuse for discrimination without involv gresses, and for an additional force of men in the internal revenue service, required to enforce the collection of the income tax, the salaried list of the government has been reduced by this Congress more than 600 persons, with annual compensation law, and that any resentment by this counamounting to quite three-guarters of a try can come only through a precise matter. can come only through a of retaliation under the act of 1890.

### The Probable Result.

It is predicted by students of our foreign commerce that the discrimination against American fresh meat and live stock, if not retaliated upon at once, will be followed rapidly by discrimination against one ar ticle after another of American expor until all American products will be ex-cluded from the countries of Europe excluded from the countries of Europe except England, and possibly Austria. Thus far Austria has occupied only a threatening attitude, and it is believed that she, like England, instead of joining in the tariff war against America, will be inclined to take advantage of it for her own commercial profit. The danger of the situation and the probability of a very serious tariff war between this country and all continental Europe is said to be fully appreciated at the State Department.

### Why They Hesitate.

It is said that it will be with great reluctance that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham will take any steps looking to the ex-clusion or even restriction of foreign im-portations, both because their policy is to encourage importations and because it is feared that if we attempt to retaliate fo discrimination against American products it might precipitate a conflict with one or several of the foreign powers.

### THE NEW SWISS MINISTER He Will Arrive in This Country Early

On the Champagne, which is expected in New York Sunday, is the new Swiss minister, M. Jean Baptiste Pioda, and his wife.

He will remain for a few days in Ne York, where his countrymen living in that



city desire to show their respect for the

city desire to show their respect for the new minister plenipotentiary by giving him a banquet.

M. Ploda was born on the Italian slope of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, at Locarno, overlooking Lake Maggiore. M. Ploda was educated in Paris and at Rome, and is an accomplished linguist and scho and is an accomplished iniguist and schol-ar. His father was for many years the minister for Switzerland in Rome, and M. Pioda has been an attache of the mission there for ten years past. He is a boon friend of ex-President Emil Frey, and is considered a worthy successor to M. Claparede, who was transferred to Vienna.

#### Naval Movements. The flagship San Francisco left Alexan-

fria, Egypt, yesterday for Joppa. The cruiser Detroit sailed from Hong Kong yes-Treasury Receipts. National bank notes received today for

redemption, \$237,775. Government receipts: From internal revenue, \$305,097; customs \$529,815; miscellaneous, \$13,950.

the States.

Regulations to Govern This Matter Issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued regulations to govern the allotment of the In Some Way the Vessel Lost Her appropriation of \$25,000 for arms, equipment and printing of books of instruction for the naval militia. The appropriation is contained in the naval appropriation act approved July 26, 1894. The regulations are

as follows: "Five hundred dollars (\$500) of the ap propriations for naval militia "'Il be reserved for the purpose of provice g books of instruction for the naval militia. These books will be distributed among the various organizations in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy may from time to time di

When Returns Must Be Made. "Returns will be made by the governor of each state having a naval militia before the 15th of April next to the Navy Department, certifying to the location of the various divisions of the naval militia and to the number of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers and enlisted men (stated separately) regularly mustered in, organized and serving in the naval militia of the state on the 1st of April, 1895.

or the state on the 1st of April, 1895.

"No person serving in any capacity in the land militia, or as bandsman or servant in the naval militia, will be included in this return.

"Upon the receipt of these returns the Secretary of the Navy will allot to each state a proportionate part of the sum of \$24,500, according to the proportion which the number of petty officers and enlisted men returned from each state bears to the total number returned by all the states.

"As it is the intention of the department to consider only uniformed petty officers and enlisted men in making the abovementioned apportionment of the appropriation for naval militia, the returns will contion for naval militia, the returns will contain a statement of the character and number of naval uniforms with which each member of the organization is provided.

"One-half of the allotment due to any state whose naval militia is not properly uniformed will be withheld by the Secretary of the Navy until the department is officially informed by the governor of said state that a proper naval uniform has been adopted and issued to its naval militia.

"As soon as the allotments are made, in accordance with the above regulations, the amounts alloted will be credited to the states entitled thereto on the books of the Navy Department.

"Requisitions for such arms and equipments as are provided for the use of the navy will be made by the governors of the states direct to the Secretary of the Navy.

Filling of Requisitions.

Filling of Requisitions. "When a requisition is received at the Navy Department the bureau concerned will be required to give the money value of the stores called for, and the Secretary of the Navy will determine and order which

the storea called for, and the Secretary of the Navy will determine and order which of said stores, their number and character, shall be issued.

"The arms and equipment shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for by the governors of the states, for which purpose the Navy Department will prescribe and supply the necessary blanks and issue such additional regulations as may be deemed necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

"All arms and equipments which may become unserviceable or unsuitable shall be examined by a board of officers of the naval militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the governor of the state direct to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them.

"All property issued upon requisitions shall be accounted for under the regulations which now govern the accountability for public property in the navy, and the Navy Department will issue the necessary instructions for the safe-keeping, preservation, inspection and accountability thereof, "All returns should be made to the Secretary of the Navy."

### THE INCOME TAX CASE. Mr. Guthrie Continues His Argumen

Before the Supreme Court. There was an unusual attendance of spectators in the Supreme Court of the United States today when the court convened. Mr. Guthric resumed his argument for the appellants in the income tax cases. He took up the case where he left off yesterday,

discussing the bearing of the fifth amendment to the Constitution in its bearing upon the cases, and also referring to other constitutional provisions. He also reviewed some other points made n his address yesterday, and among other things referred again to the exemption of educational. charitable and church institutions, and he stated that while counsel for the appel-lants did not purpose giving especial atten-tion to these exceptions to the law they did not desire that it should be understood that they left them unchallenged. On the contrary, he said, they held that the matter of regulating such taxes should be left to the various states.

The Fifth Constitutional Amendment Referring to the fifth constitutional amendment, he said its provision that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law had been made for the protection of the people against undue encreachments. He contended that any law which would impose a tax on one class of people and not on another was in direct contradiction of this amendment, in that the collection of such a tax, irregularly and unevenly levied, was equal to the deprivation of the first class of their property without due process of law.

### Taxation of Corporations

He then returned to the discussion of the question of the taxation of corporations in a different way from which in dividuals were taxed, and said this was the point of transcendent importance in the cases, reasserting that the property of any corporation was the property of the individuals composing it. When the question was up in the Senate the point was made, he said, by Senator Platt that many corporations were composed of people of limited means.

In thad for centuries been the policy all

over the world to encourage the formation of corporations, and this policy was one which had fostered commerce, because of the personal immunity secured under them.

#### The Power of Congress. He asserted that if Congress was permitted to discriminate against corpora-

tions, as in the income tax law, they would virtually have the power to nullify the right of states to create corporations. admitted that under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States the states had the privilege of imposing un-even taxes against corporations, but that he had failed to find any decision granting the right of this discrimination to the fed-eral government. Congress could not tax the mere privilege of existence as a cor-poration poration.

### Pensions Granted.

Among the pensions granted today were: District of Columbia-Samuel Barnes and Nathan T. Inlay. Virginia-James M. Wiggin, National Sol-diers' Home, Elizabeth City.

# A CRASH ON THE OHIO

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Pesterdap's

Star confained 48 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 667 separate announces ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

Sinking of the Packet Steamer Long-

## FIVE PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES

RAN AGAINST A PIER

Course.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 8.-During a neavy fog this morning as the steamer Longfellow, belonging to the Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans Packet Line Company, was on her way to New Orleans she, in some way not yet clearly explained, lost her course, crashed against a pier of

The Longfellow is the old U. P. Schenck transformed. The old vessel was length-ened twenty-five feet four years ago and renamed the Longfellow. She was valued at \$22,500 and insured for \$15,600. She was carrying five hundred tons of freight.

the Chesapeake and Ohlo railway bridge

and sank.

The Lost.

The known lost number three. David Aldridge of Rome, N. Y., an elderly man, who was accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Armstrong of Jamestown, N. Y., was lame. He walked with a cane and could not make his way in time over the freight

not make his way in time over the freight that impeded the way toward the stern, where the rescuing boat lay. His wife and Mrs. Armstrong were saved.

The aged clerk of the boat, Capt. J. L. Carter, who only last night was speaking of his long service and of his feeling of safety, committed the indiscretion, after once getting aboard the other boat, of geing back for something from his office. Before he could return the vessel went under.

under.
The other is James Miller, the colored porter, who was fatally crushed by the

A number of others were reported miss-Said Capt. R. W. Wise, the president of Said Capt. R. W. Wise, the president of the company:

"I cannot tell why it happened. I do not care for the money loss, but it is the loss of life that hurts. I felt safe when I ordered the Carrel to help the Longfellow out, but it appears these cross currents caused by the piers are almost impossible to overcome. The Carrel has many a time taken this and other steamers past the bridges when they had no steam up. The Longfellow was using steam."

Portions of the wrecked vessel have been found and landed several miles below.

The Crash. There was no fog, as at first reproted,but as the bow of the boat pointed to the Kentucky shore the wind blew the smoke in

such a way as to entirely blind the pilot. "I cannot see anything," he shouted to Capt. John Kierker. The captain called back to run her south of the pier. The pilot signaled the engineer

to stop, using the speaking tube for that

to stop, using the speaking tube for that purpose, to make sure of quick action.
But the current was relentless. The danger was apparent. Warning was given to everybody. In a moment the Longfellow crashed against the pier and was crushed like an egg. The stroke was alongside the boilers. Then was apparent the wisdom of having the Carrel at hand. All who could do so rushed for safety to that vessel. With remarkable presence of mind some of the crew manned two life boats of the Longfellow and saved themselves and the family of Capt. John Miller of Missouri, landing them in Covington, Ky. The destruction of the steamer was almost instantaneous. She hung to the pier while

the currents, striking bow and stern, broke her in two, and in less than five minutes

Five Now Lost. Later advices add two to the list of lost. One is Gus Schwan, the barkeeper, who perished in an unselfish effort to save the aged clerk. They were seen to go down together, as Schwan was doing his utmost to hurry him back to the Carrel. The other is James Kivett, the second mate.

## WHEN SHOUP WAS CHOSEN.

weet's Followers Convinced He Could Not Be Elected. BOISE, Idaho, March 8,-The turn in the

tide in the United States senatorial contest yesterday came when the name of Representative Clark, the first Mormon member to vote, was called. He rose and announced that he was satisfied that Sweet could not be elected and in order that Idaho should have its full representation in the United States Senate he for his second choice, Shoup. The remaining five Mormon members voted for Shoup in their turn. The absence of Hanrahan, populist, made twenty-seven a majority. The Sweet supporters cannot conceal their disappointment and a number of them openly charge corruption in connec-tion with the change of front on the part

tion with the change of front on the part of the Mormons, which resulted in several street fights during the night. Sweet when seen refused to make any statement. Governor McConnell, speaking of the senatorial contest and the election of Shoup, said: "The defeat of Sweet and the election of Shoup or some other candidate was a foregone conclusion when 18 out of the a foregone conclusion when is out of the 35 representatives refused to go into cau-cus with their party sconer than take the chances of his election. Sweet owes his de-feat not to any preferenced opposition which any one entertained for him, but en-tirely to the fact that he was put forward

by Senator Dubois as a means of advanc-ing his (Dubois') own interests two years hence, and the lieutenants with which Du-bois surrounded Sweet during the entire campaign contributed more to the defeat of Sweet than anything else,
"It is fortunate for the state and to the "It is fortunate for the state and to the whole country that Shoup has been reelected. He is a staunch friend of silver, an ardent supporter of the republican theory of protection of American industries and American labor. While those who were engaged in the contest and who have failed to secure the election of their favorites will naturally feel a little sore over their disappointment, they will return to their disappointment, they will return to their homes realizing that in Senator Shoup the state of Idaho has secured an able and reliable champion. His election insures a republican victory two years hence."

### IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS.

Sport Tomorrow. CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., March 8 .- The ighthouse steamer Violet, with President Cleveland, Dr. O'Reilly and Commanders Wilde and Lamberton aboard, anchored in Pamlico sound off Cape Hatteras lighthouse this morning. The Violet is delivering sup-

plies and inspecting the screw pile light-

houses in her district, some of which the

The President Looks Forward to Big

keepers had to abandon during the late freeze. No damage was done, and the lights are all burning. The steamer had a pleasant run from Norfolk. Mr. Cleveland and the others are in excellent health and spirits. No shooting was done today, but if the weather persua an early start will be made for the

ing was done today, but it the weather permits, an early start will be made for the "blinds" tomorrow morning, and, as there are plenty of ducks, geese and brant here row, a big day's sport is expected. The weather is warm and pleasant.

# How the Appropriation Will Be Allotted to fellow at Cincinnati.